



Temporary Food Establishment Food Handler's Training

Environmental Health
Department of Public Health
Fort Riley



PURPOSE OF TRAINING



- To reduce the likeliness of a foodborne disease illness through education on food handling and storage.
- To emphasize the importance of proper personal hygiene while involved in preparing or serving food.



INTRODUCTION



- Only a small percentage of actual foodborne illness cases ever get reported.
- 2011 Estimates of Foodborne Illness in the United States
- CDC estimates that each year:
 - *1 in 6 Americans (or 48 million people) get sick
 - *128,000 are hospitalized
 - *3,000 die of a foodborne disease



REQUIREMENTS FOR SERVING FOOD



TO THE PUBLIC

- All requirements are in accordance with TB Med 530, Occupational and Environmental Health Food Sanitation.
- All Family Readiness Group (FRG) members or volunteers, vendors who will be serving food on Ft. Riley for less than 30 days who prepare, serve or cook food, must have the annual Food Handler's certification.
- All food handler's must have their Food Handler card present, while conducting food operations as a temporary food establishment





 Inspection Sheet used by Public Health personnel while inspecting Temp Food Booths/Vendors

	Name of Organization:	Booth #	ONS	_
	Name of Food Supervisor:			
	Inspection Checklist	Date/Time:	YES	
	Foodhandlers:		123	
	Have access to hand-washing facility/devi and are washing hands with soap and water. Use plastic gloves and are not using the g as a substitute for hand-washing. Are wearing proper hair restraints to prever from falling into food items. Are not wearing jewelry such as watches, b rings, and earrings (exceptions are single smo wedding band and medical bracelet).	oves		
	Foods: 5. Cold foods are kept at 40°F (4.5 or below). 140°F (60°C) or above 6. All food items protected from other sources 7. Foods are properly thawed, not re-frozen, at 8. Delicatessen type salads (potato salads, ma salads, etc.) are not served (such items are har maintain proper temperatures during temporary service).	of contamination and not expired. caroni d to food		
	Ice used for consumption is stored in a clean and obtained from an approved source.Other:			
	10. Food contact surfaces such as equipment a are cleaned frequently with a sanitizing solution. rinse, and sanitizing container for utensils/equipment. I. Garbage is removed from food preparation a fequent basis. Garbage containers are closed tot in use.	There is a wash, nent. reas on when		
а	A sanitizing solution with at least 50 ppm is a nd used. (Standard bleach solution is 1 tablesp leach to 1 gallon of water.	vailable oon of		
F	emarks/Recommendations:			
Inspector's	Signature:	Food Booth Representative's Si	onehira	
			grature.	



DEFINITIONS



- Clean free of visible soil.
- Sanitize reduce the number of microorganisms to a safe level using heat or chemicals.
- Contamination the presence of harmful substance in food.
- Ready-to-Eat foods- food that is in a form that is edible without any additional preparation (ex: raw, washed, cut fruits, prepared foods, salads, etc)









- Spoilage Damage to the edible quality of a food.
 Ex. Meat that is unsafe to eat will not always smell or taste spoiled.
- Potentially Hazardous Foods (PHF's) Foods that allow the rapid growth of bacteria. Ex. Poultry, dairy products, raw eggs in shells, raw animal meats









- Temperature Danger Zone (TDZ) Temperature range where bacteria can grow and reproduce rapidly (between 40 and 140 degrees F, or between 5 and 60 degrees C.) Potentially hazardous foods should be kept at temperatures below 40 °F or above 140 °F. Foods not maintained through refrigeration or hot holding may only be maintained for UP TO 4 HOURS.
- Foodborne Illness Illness transmitted to humans due to the ingestion of food that contains harmful pathogens or their byproducts (toxins).





 Foodborne Illness Outbreaks (FBIOs) - Generally, we think of a foodborne illness outbreak as involving 20, 50, or even hundreds of individuals. In reality, an outbreak is defined as the laboratory confirmed incidence of clinical illness involving two or more people that consumed a common food





- Cross-contamination the transfer of a harmful substance from one food to another by direct or indirect contact.
 - Direct cross-contamination involves the transfer of a harmful agent from raw foods to cooked or ready-to-eat foods.
 - example of direct contact: blood from thawing ground beef dripping onto fresh produce stored on a shelf below.
 - Indirect cross-contamination involves the transfer of a harmful agent to foods by hands, utensils, or equipment.
 - example of indirect contact: knife and cutting board were used to prepare raw chicken, but not cleaned and sanitized after use.



WHAT CAUSES AN FBIO



- Cross-contamination from raw and cooked and/or ready-toeat foods.
- Inadequate reheating of PHF's.
 - Leftovers must be heated to 165 °F within 2 hours.
- Allowing foods to remain in the Temperature Danger Zone for more then four cumulative hours.





WHAT CAUSES AN FBIO, cont.



- Failure to properly heat or cook foods.
- Infected food handlers and poor hygiene/sanitation habits.
 - Between September 1998 and May 2000, there were two confirmed foodborne illness outbreaks in Army dining facilities attributed to cross-contamination of food by infected employees; over 200 soldiers were hospitalized.
- Failure to properly cool food is the number one cause of FBIOs in the United States.
 - Poor cooling practices result in potentially hazardous foods being held in the TDZ for long periods of time.



CHARACTERISTICS OF AN FBIO

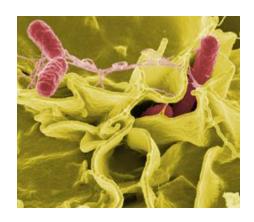


- Agents that cause foodborne illness cannot be tasted or smelled.
- Highly preventable with proper food preparation and cooking procedures.
- Chances are your last meal was not the source of your illness. The time delay for common foodborne illnesses can range from 30 minutes to more than 30 days.

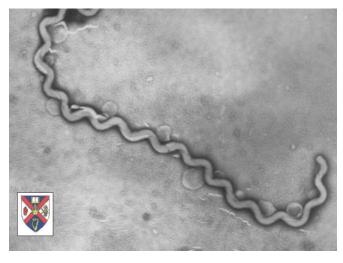


COMMON PATHOGENS

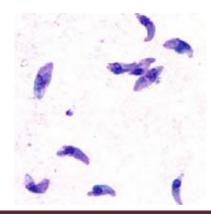




Salmonella



Leptospirosis



Toxoplasmosis



HANDWASHING



- Use soap, warm water and disposable towels
- Scrub for at least 20 seconds
- Use sanitizer AFTER washing hands, not as a substitution
- Food vendor/ booth must have access to a hand washing facility/device











WASH HANDS AFTER:



- Touching unsanitary areas of the body
- Using a handkerchief
- Handling unclean equipment, utensils, etc
- Handling raw food
- Smoking
- Bussing dishes
- Handling garbage









GLOVE USEAGE



- Gloves must be used at all times
- Wash hands first!
- Change gloves if:
 - *Torn
 - *When changing tasks

(ex: switching from serving meats to serving fruit)

*Soiled





FOOD QUALITY



- All food will be obtained from an approved source IAW AR 40-657
 - (contact Veterinary Services for local and approved suppliers- 785-239-2732).
- Food prepared in the home will have ingredients purchased from approved sources and will be labeled as "HOMEMADE" at the event/vendor.
- All food will be free of hazards.
 - Chemical
 - Physical
 - Biological





FOOD SERVICE PERSONNEL



- Must be healthy.
- **Do not prepare food for others if you have nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, jaundice, fever or sore throat with fever.
- All exposed skin will be clean.
- Must follow hand washing procedures
- Fingernails will be trimmed and maintained.
- Only jewelry allowed is wedding band and/or medical alert bracelet.
- Clothing will be clean and a hair restraint will be worn.



JEWELRY



- Jewelry is prohibited from wearing while preparing or serving food, due to the risk of contaminating food:
- Only authorized jewelry is:
 *plain wedding bands
 *medical alert bracelets





- Exposed body jewelry such as nose piercings and naval piercings are not authorized
- Rings with gems are not allowed while handling food











HAIR RESTRAINTS



- Keeps hair from entering food.
- Keeps hands from touching hair.
- If a food handler has a beard, they must wear a beard restraint.
- Effective hair restraints include hair nets, disposable hats & baseball hats (with long hair tucked into cap).

INCORRECT WEAR







CORRECT HEADGEAR



EQUIPMENT



- All food service equipment and utensils will meet applicable standards.
- All equipment, food-contact and nonfood-contact surfaces, and utensils will be clean to sight and touch.
 - Food-contact surfaces will be cleaned before and after each different food item or every 30 minutes when working with a PHF.
 - This will be performed by washing,
 rinsing and sanitizing surfaces



SANITIZING SOLUTION



- Must be present at booth/facility
- Must be used to wipe down food and non- food contact surfaces at regular intervals
- Acceptable sanitizers:
 - *Clorox wipes

*Bleach solution

 Bleach solution must be held at 100 ppm (this is checked by using chlorine test strips)





USE OF THERMOMETERS



- Thermometers will be provided for all cold- food holding units (ex. coolers, refrigerators, freezers) and hot holding units.
- Food thermometers
 - Clean & sanitize the thermometer before and after each food item.
 - Sense in the thickest part of the product, not near the bone.
 - Allow time for the thermometer to stabilize
- Thermometers will be maintained in good condition and accurately calibrated to ± 2 °F weekly or more often if necessary.



FOOD STORAGE GUIDELINES



- Keep potentially hazardous foods out of the TDZ.
- Check the temperature of food and storage areas.
- Store food in clean wrappers & containers. Baked goods should be individually wrapped.
- Storage areas should be clean and dry.
- Clean dollies, carts, and transporters often.
- Store food only in areas designed for storage.
- Store all food, plates, cups, and flatware at least 6" off the ground.
- Food storage temperatures are as follows:
 - Frozen: 0 °F or below
 - Refrigerated: 40 °F or below



THAWING FOOD



- Do NOT thaw foods at room temperature
- Approved methods:
 - Refrigeration (Best Method).
 - Cooking.
 - Under cool running water.
 - Microwave.
 - Must be cooked immediately.



Engs (made to order)

Leftovers

MINIMUM COOKING TEMPERATURES

115 °F (63 °C)

165 °F (74 °C)

to Respond

Lygs (made to order)	1 4 3 1 (03 C)
• Fish	145 °F (63 °C)
Beef	145 °F (63 °C)
 Ground beef 	155 °F (66 °C)
• Pork	155 °F (66 °C)
 Eggs (batch cooked) 	155 °F (66 °C)
Poultry	165 °F (74 °C)
 Stuffed Meats 	165 °F (74 °C)
Dressing	165 °F (74 °C)

 Note: Foods with higher cooking temperatures will be stacked below foods with lower cooking temperatures.



HOT HOLDING



- NEVER use hot-holding equipment to reheat foods.
- Check internal food temperature at least every 2 hours.
- Keep foods covered.
- Keep foods at 140 °F or higher.
- Use proper utensils for serving.
- Discard all food after service from self service bar.
- NEVER mix freshly prepared food with food already being served in self service lines.



LEFTOVERS



Do not keep ANY PHFs at the end of your event unless you use a refrigeration unit that was monitored to keep 40°F or lower



DELICATESSAN-TYPE SALADS



 Deli- type salads are prohibited, due to their ability to maintain bacteria, and their difficulty to maintain proper temperatures at temporary food establishments





ICE



- Ice used for consumption must be stored in a clean, sanitized container
- Must be from an approved source (contact Vet Services)
- Ice that is used to keep food products cold (ex. In a cooler), cannot be used for consumption







SERVICE



Servers

- Use serving utensils, NEVER touch food with hands (if you can touch hot foods with a gloved hand it's probably not 140°F.)
- Practice good personal hygiene.

Self-service areas

- Constantly monitor
- Maintain food at proper temperatures.
- Keep raw foods separated from cooked or ready-toeat items.



CHILDREN AND PETS



 Children and pets are prohibited inside food booths or within roped area, for grills







PESTS



- Lower the risk of flies and other pests by keeping trash away from food and keeping trash receptacles covered when not in use
- Fans may be used within food booth or food area to draw flying pests away from area. Fans must be clean and without dust on surfaces to avoid contaminating food sources









SUMMARY



- Some important questions/answers you should take away:
 - What is a PHF?
 - What is the TDZ?
 - What are good personal hygiene practices?
 - What is the proper storage, handling, and service of food?



QUESTIONS?



Contact: Environmental Health Section Bldg 610, Warrior Rd. Fort Riley 239-7843



FOOD HANDLER'S QUIZ



- The link for the quiz website is at the end of the slideshow.
- Follow the next slides to Register, Enroll and take the Quiz.
- This course is not valid without the quiz and a Food Handler's card, from Environmental Health, Department of Public Health.





• The link for the quiz website:

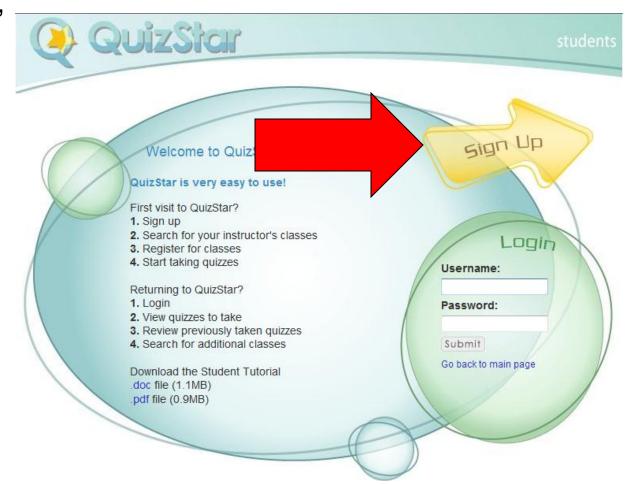
http://quizstar.4teachers.org/indexs.jsp



ON THE WEBSITE...



Click "Sign Up"





REGISTER



- Registering
- Enter:
 - First Name
 - Last Name
 - Username
 - Password
 - Then click "Register"

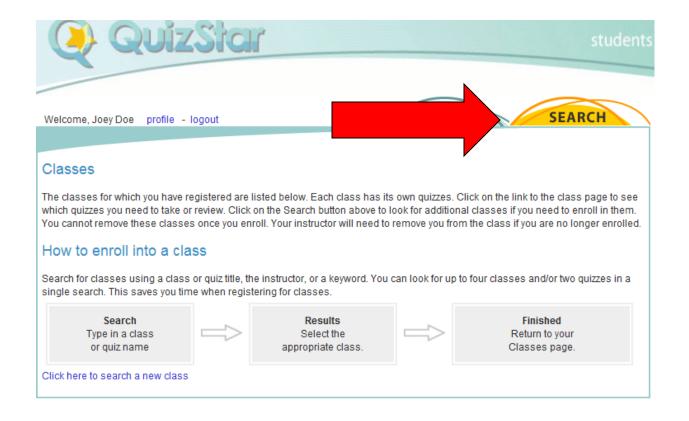




SEARCH



Click "Search"

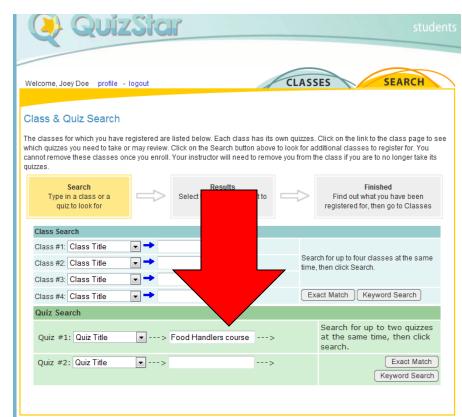




FINDING THE QUIZ



- In the Green Quiz Search
 Section Type "Food Handler's Course"
- Then click "Exact Match"* Use the exact spelling as shown





REGISTERING FOR THE QUIZ



- Check the box next to "Food Handlers Course".
- Click "Register".



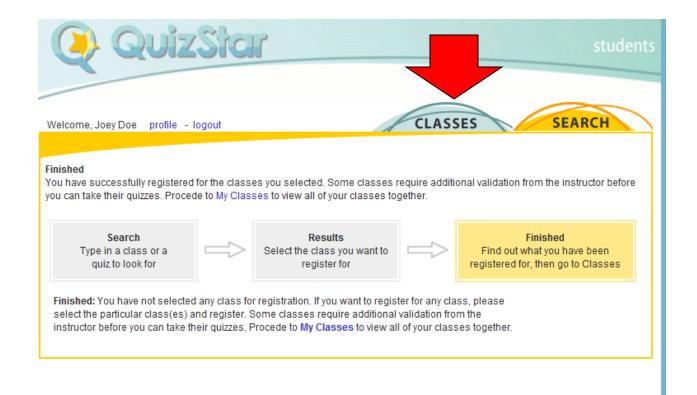




YOU ARE REGISTERED...



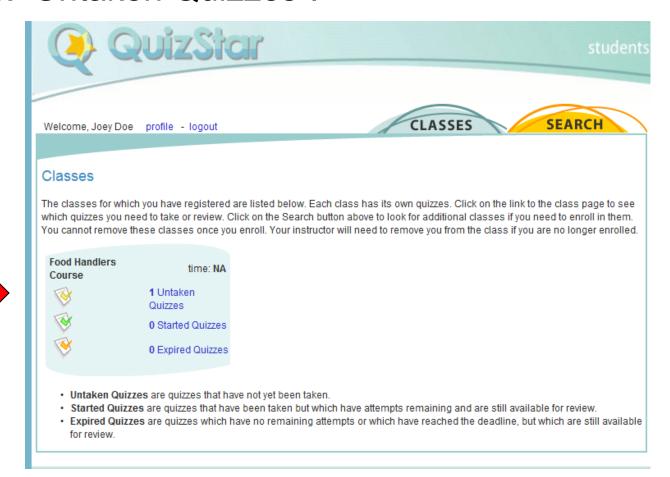
Click "Classes"







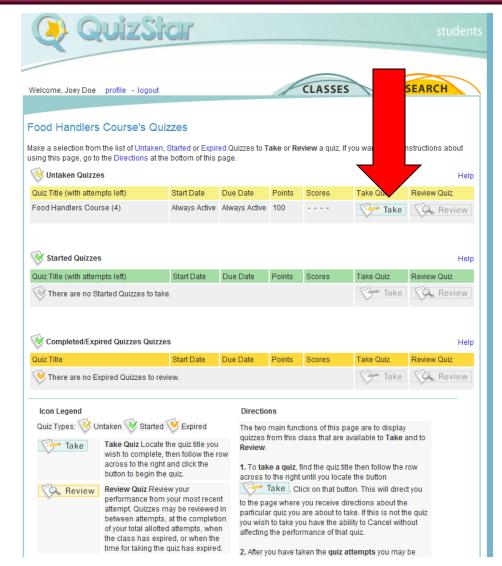
Click "Untaken Quizzes".







· Click "Take".







- You may now start the quiz
- Refer to the slides during the quiz, if needed
- You must receive a score of 90% or higher
- Print the Results page (next slide)
- Bring the Results page to Environmental Health- Public Health at Bldg 610, Room 215 or 202.
- This building is located in the brick building behind the hospital, next to the small brown trailers. The offices are located on the second floor on the side of the building that is closest to the hospital. 785-239-7843
- Remember, any activity that is preparing food, including fundraisers must have EVERYONE handling food receive the Food Handler's training and card. The training must be renewed each year.



QUIZ WEBSITE



• The link for the quiz website:

http://quizstar.4teachers.org/indexs.jsp